

Corporation for National and Community Service

§ 2554.8

includes the Corporation guaranteed loans made by participating lenders. A claim is made when it is received by the Corporation, an agent, fiscal intermediary, or other entity acting for the Corporation, or when it is received by the recipient of property, services, or money, or the party to a contract.

(c) Each voucher, invoice, claim form, or individual request or demand for property, services, or money constitutes a separate claim.

§ 2554.4 What is a statement?

A “statement” means any written representation, certification, affirmation, document, record, or accounting or bookkeeping entry made with respect to a claim or with respect to a contract, bid or proposal for a contract, grant, loan or other benefit from the Corporation. “From the Corporation” means that the Corporation provides some portion of the money or property in connection with the contract, bid, grant, loan, or benefit, or is potentially liable to another party for some portion of the money or property under such contract, bid, grant, loan, or benefit. A statement is made, presented, or submitted to the Corporation when it is received by the Corporation or an agent, fiscal intermediary, or other entity acting for the Corporation.

§ 2554.5 What is a false claim or statement?

(a) A claim submitted to the Corporation is a “false” claim if the person making the claim, or causing the claim to be made, knows or has reason to know that the claim:

- (1) Is false, fictitious or fraudulent;
- (2) Includes or is supported by a written statement which asserts or contains a material fact which is false, fictitious, or fraudulent;
- (3) Includes or is supported by a written statement which is false, fictitious or fraudulent because it omits a material fact that the person making the statement has a duty to include in the statement; or
- (4) Is for payment for the provision of property or services which the person has not provided as claimed.

(b) A statement submitted to the Corporation is a false statement if the

person making the statement, or causing the statement to be made, knows or has reason to know that the statement:

- (1) Asserts a material fact which is false, fictitious, or fraudulent; or
- (2) Is false, fictitious, or fraudulent because it omits a material fact that the person making the statement has a duty to include in the statement. In addition, the statement must contain or be accompanied by an express certification or affirmation of the truthfulness and accuracy of the contents of the statement.

§ 2554.6 What does the phrase “know or have reason to know” mean?

A person knows or has reason to know (that a claim or statement is false) if the person:

- (a) Has actual knowledge that the claim or statement is false, fictitious, or fraudulent; or
- (b) Acts in deliberate ignorance of the truth or falsity of the claim or statement; or
- (c) Acts in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the claim or statement.

PROCEDURES LEADING TO ISSUANCE OF A COMPLAINT

§ 2554.7 Who investigates program fraud?

The Inspector General, or his designee, is the investigating official responsible for investigating allegations that a false claim or statement has been made. In this regard, the Inspector General has authority under the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act and the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 3), as amended, to issue administrative subpoenas for the production of records and documents.

§ 2554.8 What happens if program fraud is suspected?

(a) If the investigating official concludes that an action under this Part is warranted, the investigating official submits a report containing the findings and conclusions of the investigation to a reviewing official. The reviewing official is the General Counsel or his or her designee. If the reviewing